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Runnington on Ejectments.
Rowan's Trial
Ryan on the Asthma
Raynal's Indies
Robin's Ancient History
Rambler
Rousseau's Julia
Radcliffe's Journey
Roderic's Castle
Rural Walks
Robertson's Indies
Ready Reckoner
Religious Truth
——— Courtship
Romance of the Forest
Rowe's Letters
Redeemed Captive
Strange's Reports
State Trials
Sheppard's Touchstone
Salkield's Reports
Saunders' Essay on Uses
Search after Happiness
Song Books
Shipmaster's Assistant
State of Nova Scotia
Speaker
Sterne's Works
Spectator
Syren
Smith's Essays
Shakespear's Works
Steward's Elements of Philosophy
Sentimental Lucubrations
Shakespear's Characters
Stiles's Judges
System of Anatomy
Saints Rest
Shipwreck
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Steuben's Discipline
Spiritual Letters
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Vernon's Chancery
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Volney's Law of Nature
Vocal Enchantress
Vision of Columbus
Voyages of Amasis
Varle's Husbandry
Village Curate
Visit for a Week.
Wilson's Reports
Williams's Conveyancing
Wood's Law of Nations
Wynne's Ennomus
Wonderful Magazine
Walkingham's Assistant
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Watts' Spelling-Book
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ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Histories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Waters, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Petersburg, January 28, 1797.

Sale for Tobacco or Cash.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 14th day of May, 1796, will be exposed to public sale, by auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February next, A TRACT of LAND, in Sussex county, mortgaged by Robert Tucker, now deceased, to Sir Peyton Skipwith, containing 130 acres, more or less, being part of the Tract on which the said Tucker formerly lived, and bounded by the lands of Raines, Wilkinson, Parham and Heath.

The sale will be for ready money, or inspected crop tobacco passed at Petersburg, Blandford, or any of the warehouses upon James river above the mouth of Appomattox, at cash value—to satisfy a debt due to the said Skipwith.

Also SEVEN SLAVES, on the same terms.

STEPHEN TEMPLE,
WILLIAM CALL,
DUNCAN ROSE,
Commissioners.

January 14, 1797. 6

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

MADRID, October 24.

Certain changes have taken place in our ministry which leave us room to expect more. Don Asanxa, minister at war, has been appointed viceroy of Mexico, and Don Alvarez Mingrelia replaces him as war minister.

Don Varelia, minister of marine, is to replace Don Gardoqui, appointed ambassador to the court of Turin, in the department of finances.

Don Juan de Langara, who commands our fleet at sea, is to be minister of the marine. The above fleet consists of 26 ships of war, and was seen off Barcelona on the 5th instant.

PARIS, November 18.

On the 26th ultimo, two sail of the line, and two Spanish frigates, arrived at Toulon. The remainder of the Spanish fleet is cruizing off the coast of Toulon.

The executive directory has received dispatches from the general in chief Buonaparte, they are dated from the head-quarters at Verona on the 8th Brumaire.

A letter from Toulon announces, that the Spanish fleet is cruizing off that coast. — It consists of twenty-six sail of the line, of which eight are three deckers, three of 80 guns, and the rest of 74, besides 58 frigates, a corvette, and a brig.

Don Joseph Cordova commands the first division; Gonde Morales de les Prios commands the second; and Don Juan Joachim the third.

Accounts from the Upper Rhine, as late as the 30th of October, state, that since gen. Moreau has completely repassed the Rhine, Prince Charles has advanced towards Kehl, and still further.

His head-quarters the 30th, were at Offenburg, he had sent some heavy artillery from Manheim to batter fort Kehl.

The corps of Hotze who had advanced to Germersheim and the environs, is to fall back and occupy the lines of Mundenheim, Fresenheim, and Oggersheim.

It appears to be the intention of the archduke to attack the remaining positions of the French beyond the Rhine, before he attempts to pass that famous barrier? Thus Neuwied and Dusseldorf, Kehl, and the bridge at Huningen, must fix the place at which he will establish his winters quarters.

It also appears to be his intention to keep at bay the army of the Sambre and Meuse on the Lahn, during the attack upon Kehl.

Numerous batteries are constructing on the Lahn, those at Lydesdorff are provided with numerous artillery. All the Austrian magazines are there, and general Kray has 20,000 men under his command, who are encamped from Vallendar to Erlich.

The Spanish squadron is mistress of the Mediterranean, but notwithstanding, seven English ships passed under the eyes of our admiral, and quietly entered Gibraltar bay.

November 16.

The news of the death of Collot d'Herbois, and his colleague Billeaud Varrennes, is false.

The news of lord Malmesbury's having proposed an armistice to the directory, appears to be premature.

The Dutch convention has empowered citizens Leveston and Pasteur, members of the convention, now on mission here; to assist, in conjunction with citizen Mayer, the Dutch plenipotentiary, at the conferences for peace, which are about to be opened in this city.

The speedy armament of the Brest squadron occupies all hands. Several of the 21 ships of the line, which make at present our whole naval force in that quarter, have already their whole compliment of men. In the above number are comprised five ships lately arrived from Rochefort and l'Orient. It appears, that the fleet is to have provisions for six months, which proves that they are destined for some expedition in a remote quarter, and not for the improbable and ridiculous plan of making a descent upon England. It will be commanded by admiral Villaret Joyeuse. We feel a pleasure in pointing out to the public, the admiral whom the directory honor so deservedly with their confidence.

Villaret Joyeuse commanded last war the Alcis frigate, and distinguished himself in a fight with an English frigate, in which he had the advantage. He made all the naval campaigns under admiral Suffrein, who was highly fond of him. He is not only a good seamen, but also a good scholar, who can quote almost every verse of Horace or Virgil. He was elected a deputy of India in the national convention, but he refused that honor.

These encomiums will perhaps be considered as exaggerated, by those who remember the defeats of the 12th and 13th Prairial, 2d year, or the fatal cruise of 1794; but those battles were given against the opinion of Villaret, and at the peremptory instigation of an ignorant and presumptuous Proconsul. Villaret had sent protest after protest against that fatal expedition to which we owe the ruin of our Marine.

Letters from Brest, of the 29th of October, state, that the expedition in that harbour had languished for a long while, till it was accelerated by the arrival of general Hoche and a commissioner. Fifteen ships of the line are shortly expected to sail, but they want many articles, the crews are incomplete, and soldiers are to replace the seamen, whose number is but small.

That expedition is seen with inquietude at Brest—all the sailors disapprove of it, especially Villaret Joyeuse, the admiral who dreads the same disasters which made us sustain the loss of six or seven of our finest ships of the line, during the famous winter cruise of 1794, the season is too far advanced, and the ships in the worst state.

If we believe the rumours circulating here, the Brest fleet sailed on the 3d inst.

Lord Malmesbury and five Englishmen were yesterday at the concert of the opera. They did not seem much entertained with our singers or our musicians, and setting aside their national pride, they were in the right. There were no David's, no Marchesis, whom English guineas bring from Italy upon the London Theatre. The ballet Ryche seemed however to please them.

Lord Malmesbury, and three or four persons of his suite, are said to have been present at the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 2d instant, when the resolution respecting the law of the 3 Brumaire was taken.

The Redacteur of the 18th says, "that we may hope no other campaign will take place between Austria and France.

We expected the speedy sailing of the Brest squadron, consisting of 17 sail of the line and 14 frigates. But what we foresaw has happened; it is, that before our fleet sailed, an English squadron, superior in number of 22 sail of the line, has for some days blocked up Brest harbour, from whence ships can only sail one by one, both on account of the narrowness of the mouth, and the rocks called Follottes.

It is considered as certain, that the courier sent to Vienna by Buonaparte, was charged to submit to the emperor, in the name of the directory, overtures for a separate peace, in order to detach Austria from England.

"The report of a speedy armistice and negociation, for peace with Austria, assume a consistency," says the Redacteur, "and the sending of a French courier to Vienna, leaves no doubt upon the subject."

Six carriages with pictures from Italy have just arrived at Paris without any accident.

The directory have determined that the decree for prohibiting the importation of English merchandize, shall be sent and published in the United Departments, in order to be executed according to the force and tenor of the decree.

The above decree is executed with great strictness; and at Dunkirk, Havre, and Bourdeaux, a great quantity of English merchandize has been seized.

It is said that there are divisions in the directory, that Rewbel and Barras vote almost always together; that Carnot and Lepeaux do the same; and that Letourneur turns the scale, by voting, sometimes on this side, sometimes on the other.

LONDON, November 6.

Yesterday evening, Wiffet, the messenger, was dispatched from the secretary of states' office, charged with instructions to lord Mamlesbury, on the subject of the demand made by the executive directory, that he should produce the powers under which he opened any negociation for peace, on the part of the emperor.

We are assured by high authority, that our government, in this instance, influenced

ali ke by honor and policy, will not accede to any propoſition for a ſeparate peace. They have furniſhed lord Malmeſbury with certain documents, which manifeſt the diſpoſition of his imperial majeſty to a laſting and equitable peace, and which authoriſed the overtures in his behalf. Should, however, direct credentials from the emperor to lord Malmeſbury be deemed requiſite, his lordſhip is directed to require time to obtain the neceſſary forms.

November 15.

In yeſterday's paper we ſtated upon good authority, that the troops ſtationed in the harbour of Breſt had been ſent into the interior of the country, and by a letter from Dover brought over in an American veſſel, we learn that the troops which had been collected at Dunkirk, and the other towns on that line of the coaſt, have been ordered to march to join the army of general Bournonville. From theſe correſponding movements, it ſeems evident that, if the directory ever did entertain the frantic deſign of an invaſion of England, they have prudently abandoned the enterpriſe.

November 17.

Laſt Saturday certain printed forms, which had been tranſmitted by the duke of Richmond to the captains of the yeomanry cavalry, were diſtributed to a number of farmers near the Suſſex coaſt. Theſe forms contain columns for the purpoſe of entering the names of landholders; number of miles diſtant from the ſea, on a medium from their ſeveral farms; number of miles diſtant from thoſe farms, on a medium to the place fixed on for driving ſtock; number of horſes, cows, oxen, young cattle, ſheep, deer, and pigs; quantity of wheat, barley, oats, peaſe, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, flax, and hay—number of ſervants that can be mounted on horſeback to aſſiſt in driving cattle; number of men on foot that can be furniſhed with pick axes and ſhovels; number of waggons and carts; number of men above 70 years of age; between 21 and 70; number of women, and girls and boys under 12 years of age; number of corn water mills, and corn wind mills; what bridges; and an account of ſtock, &c. in each pariſh.

NOTE,

Delivered to the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs by lord Malmſbury, envoy of the Britiſh cabinet.

"The underſigned has not failed to tranſmit to his court the anſwer of the executive directory to the propoſitions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to ſerve as overtures to a negociation of peace.

"With reſpect to the injurious and offenſive inſinuations contained in that anſwer and which are only fit to throw new obſtacles in the way of reconciliation which the French government profeſſes to deſire, the king has thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progreſs and reſult of the negociation will no doubt evince the principles on which it ſhall have been conducted on either ſide, and it is neither by reproaches as diſguſting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal inſults, that a ſincere intention is ſhewn to further the work of peace.

"The underſigned proceeds therefore to the firſt object of diſcuſſion ſet forth in the anſwer of the executive directory, viz. that of a ſeparate negociation, to which it has, without the leaſt foundation, ſuppoſed that the underſigned was authoriſed to accede. His credentials and powers, drawn up in the uſual form, fully authoriſe him to negociate and conclude a peace, but they preſcribe neither the form and nature, nor the terms of the future treaty. On theſe points he muſt, purſuant to the cuſtom long eſtabliſhed and acknowledged, conform himſelf to the inſtructions received from his court, and he has conſequently not failed to inform the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs, in their very firſt conferrence, that the king his maſter, had expreſsly enjoined him not to liſten to any propoſal tending to ſeparate the intereſts of his majeſty from thoſe of his allies.

"A negociation which embraces the intereſts and pretenſions of all the powers who make a common cauſe with the king in this preſent war, is therefore the only one which can take place. In the courſe of ſuch a negociation, the intervention, or at leaſt the participation of theſe powers, will no doubt, become abſolutely neceſſary, and his majeſty hopes to find at all times the ſame diſpoſition to treat on a juſt and equitable baſis, of which his majeſty the emperor and king gave the French government ſo ſtriking a proof at the very moment of the opening of this campaign.

"But to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the king's allies, before Great-Britain and France ſhould begin to diſcuſs, even provisionally, the principles of the negociation, would cauſe, it appears, a very uſeleſs delay. A courſe widely different has been purſued by the two powers on all former occaſions of the ſame nature, and his majeſty is of opinion, that the beſt pledge, which at this moment they can give to all Europe, of their mutual deſire to put a period as ſoon as poſſible to the calamities of war, would be to ſettle without delay a baſis of combined negociation, and to invite their allies to participate in it, in the beſt manner calculated to accelerate a general peace.

"It was with this view that the underſigned had it in command to propoſe, at the very commencement of this negociation, a principle which his majeſty's generoſity and good faith could alone dictate to him, viz. to indemnify France, by proportionate reſtitutions for ſuch arrangements as ſhe will conſent to in order to ſatisfy the juſt claims of the allies of the king, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe. The executive directory has not explained itſelf in a preciſe manner, either on the approbation of this principle, nor in the alterations and modifications which it may deſire, nor has it propoſed any other principle tending to the ſame end. The underſigned is therefore, ordered to reſume this ſubject, and to demand on this head an open declaration, in order to ſhorten the delay, which muſt otherwiſe reſult from the difficulties raiſed by the directory with reſpect to the form of his powers. He is authoriſed to add to this demand the expreſs declaration, that whilſt his majeſty ſhall acquaint his auguſt allies with all his ſucceſſive ſteps relative to the object of this preſent negociation, and fulfil towards thoſe ſovereigns in the moſt efficacious manner every duty of a good and faithful ally, he will at the ſame time neglect nothing on his part, both to diſpoſe them to concur in this negociation, by all ſuch means as are moſt fitted to accelerate its progreſs, and inſure its ſucceſs, and to preſerve them in diſpoſitions favorable to his wiſh for the return of a general peace, on juſt, permanent and honorable conditions.

(Signed)

"MALMESBURY."

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796.

To the above note the French miniſter for foreign affairs, Delacroix, returned the following anſwer—

Anſwer of the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs to the note of lord Malmeſbury.

"*The underſigned is charged by the Executive Directory to call on you to point out as ſpeedily as poſſible, and nominatively, the ſubjects of reciprocal compenſations which you have to propoſe.*

"*He is decidedly charged to aſk of you what are the diſpoſitions to treat on a juſt and equitable baſis of which his majeſty the emperor and the king furniſhed ſo conſpicuous a proof at the commencement of the preſent campaign? The Executive Directory is ignorant of them. It was the emperor and king by whom the armiſtice was broken.*

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 22d Brumaire.

It is with extreme concern we ſtate the exiſtence of a ſpirit of inſurrection in various parts of Ireland, where, inſtigated, doubtleſs, by the emiſſaries of the French, the deluded people have been induced to take up arms, and to commit acts of open rebellion, for the expreſs and avowed purpoſe of ſubverting the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of the country. Our readers will recollect, that at the time when our information confined excluſively to ourſelves, we announced to the public the fixed determination of the French government to invade the European territories of Great-Britain, we expreſsly ſtated their reliance on a powerful diverſion in Ireland, where they boaſted having ſecured no leſs than 80,000 friends. When we connect this circumſtance with the ſpeedy communications of the intelligence of the late events to the Executive Directory of France, not a reaſonable doubt can remain that the French have maintained a correſpondence with the mal-contents in Ireland, and have been influenced by a promiſe of cooperation on their part, in their determination to execute the raſh and daring project of an invaſion. We have only to hope, that the public ſpirit of the country will be rouzed to exertions adequate to the occaſion, and we may then bid defiance to the moſt deſperate machinations of our enemies, whether foreign or domeſtic.

We have made ſome further extracts from the French papers received yeſterday, on which we leave our readers to make their own comments, only obſerving, that while they differ eſſentially from the private accounts which have been received in this country, and the ſubſtance of which we have given above, the ſtate of Ireland, connected with the knowledge which the French have diſplayed of the proceedings in that country (though for obvious reaſons they thought proper to exaggerate them) warrant the ſuppoſition that a treaſonable correſpondence ſubſiſts between the Iriſh mal-contents and the French government. This ſuppoſition is farther confirmed by the following extraordinary circumſtance:

About the time when the inſurgents ſeized the gunpowder in the ſtorehouſes in Belfaſt, a veſſel entered the harbour; and whether from not perceiving ſome ſignals which ſhe expected to ſee, or from not finding the perſons ſhe expected to meet, immediately veered about, and attempted to make off, but being purſued by a cuſtom-houſe cutter was overtaken and brought back: On ſearching her, no papers whatever were found; but her cargo conſiſting of fifteen thouſand ſtand of arms (doubtleſs ſent by the French) was ſecured. It was, probably, the hope that theſe arms would be ſafely delivered, that induced the French to publiſh their account of a total inſurrection in Ireland, and of the ſeizure of thirty thouſand ſtand of arms by the inſurgents; thereby anticipating the ſucceſs, with which their friends in that country had doubtleſs flattered them, from the meaſures which had been previouſly arranged between them.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.

By the ſhip Alexander Hamilton, arrived at New-York, we have received Liverpool papers to the 19th Nov.

London papers have been received to 17th of Nov. incluſive—which contain information of the arrival of Richery's ſquadron at Rochfort, on the 3d November—that the French had taken poſſeſſion of Baſtia and St. Florenza in Corſica, and made upwards of 900 of the Engliſh priſoners. A ſortie was made from Mantua on 26 Oct—which was unſucceſsful, 250 being taken priſoners by the French.—Six carriages with pictures from Italy arrived at Paris, Nov. 12, without being the leaſt damaged on the road.

Buonaparte in a letter dated Verona, Oct. 29, informs the Directory, that Wurmſer is reduced to the utmoſt extremity in Mantua, that he is in want of wine and forage, that the garriſon is forced to feed on horſes, and that there are 15000 ſick.

The Spaniſh fleet cruiſing before Toulon conſiſts of 26 ſail of the line, 8 of which are three deckers; 3 of 80 guns and the reſt 74's, beſides 13 frigates, a corvette and a brig.

Serious apprehenſions appear to be entertained in England of inſurrections in Ireland.

SAVANNAH, January 13.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Louiſville, who's authenticity may be depended on.

"On Monday night laſt, an attempt was made to ſet fire to the houſe of John Berrien, Eſq. but fortunately diſcovered in time to prevent its effects. It was placed among a parcel of rails, piled up againſt one of the out-buildings, and the ſmoke from the rags in which the combuſtible matter was fixed, diſcovered the attempt. And on Thurſday night laſt, fire was placed among ſome ſhavings under the ſtore of Mr. Poſner, and blazed to a conſiderable height, but fortunately was extinguiſhed without any material injury."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated Naſſau, (New-Providence) 23d December, 1796.

"Numbers of veſſels from the Carolinas, Virginia and New-York, arriving here with loads of proviſions, they are now a mere drug—Flour has been offered at 12 dollars per barrel, corn one dollar per buſhel, rice 4 dollars per cwt. lumber 13 and 15 dollars per M.—add to this, ſeveral arrivals of proviſions are expected, and few or no purchaſers."

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.

The embargo which took place at the Havannah, laſted about 30 days; it was taken off on the 24th ult.

Only eight days were allowed to the Engliſh, after the declaration of war, to depart from the Havannah with their property.

A Bermudian privateer of 8 or 10 guns, one Engliſh ſhip and two brigs, had been brought into the Havannah.

The cargo of the brig Molly, of this port, carried into the Havannah by the French privateer Revenge, was diſpoſed of by order of the governor, and the proceeds were to await a final decree. The governor would have liberated the Molly; but the prize maſter prevented him, by ſhewing his orders. Captain Dryburgh and his mate were both detained on board the privateer.

The ſhip Golden Age, of Philadelphia, carried into the Havannah by the ſame privateer Revenge, it was expected would be condemned, in conſequence of having taken guns on board at Jamaica. One of the owners was confined on board, and was not allowed to communicate with any one.

January 10.

The ſhip Three Friends, Capt. Bradford, which went on ſhore on the South Breaker, Sunday morning laſt, as ſhe was paſſing the bar, went to pieces yeſterday morning. Capt. Bradford, the paſſengers, and crew, were taken off the wreck a ſhort time before the hull parted. It is to the ſpirited exertions of Capt. Luke Swain, in his pilot boat, that they are indebted for their lives. On Sunday evening he firſt made an attempt to relieve them, but the ſea broke ſo tremendouſly round the ſhip as to prevent his getting near to her. Early yeſterday morning he renewed his attempt, and happily ſucceeded; the decks of the ſhip were broke up when the crew left her.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend in the Havannah, which mentions that Mr. Thomas Muir, one of the gentlemen who were tranſported to Botany Bay by the Britiſh government, about three years ago, had arrived in that city a ſhort time ſince.

The account he gave of himſelf was, that he eluded the vigilance of his keepers at Botany Bay, and got on board of a veſſel which carried him to Nootka Sound, there he went amongſt the Indians, and, after travelling nearly the whole length of the weſt coaſt of America, he got to Panama; he there made himſelf known to the governor, who ſent him acroſs the Iſthmus of Darien to La Vera Cruz; from thence, he was ſent in a Spaniſh frigate to the Havannah, where he expected to get on board an American veſſel and reach the United States, but unfortunately for him, a letter was ſent by the governor of La Vera Cruz to the governor of the Havannah, in which he mentioned, that though he had ſhewn Mr Muir every civility in his power, yet he thought that a man profeſſing his principles would be dangerous in the Spaniſh dominions; therefore he recommended his being ſent to Spain for the king to determine what ſhould be done with him. After being a few days at the Havannah, he was committed to a priſon on the north ſide of Cuba, called La Principa, where he is to remain until a proper conveyance offers to carry him to Spain. His confinement is not rigorous, and every indulgence is ſhewn to him that is not incompatible with his ſituation. The gentleman who writes the letter containing this account, converſed with Mr. Muir, who was much diſappointed at not meeting an American agent there, as he had hoped, through his interceſſion, to be releaſed, and be permitted to ſail for this continent.

January 14.

The French delegation in Cape Francois has laid on a duty on all dry goods, imported into the iſland of St. Domingo, equal to twelve and a half per cent on the coſt; on tobacco, four dollars and a half per hundred; and four dollars and a half on each hogſhead of wine.

The paper, of which the following is a tranſlation, was received yeſterday by the arrival of the ſloop General Green, Capt. Borden, in 17 days from Cape-Francois.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Deliberations of the commiſſion delegated by the French government, to the Leeward Iſlands.

THE commiſſion declares that the captains of the veſſels of the ſtate, and of the French privateers, are authoriſed to arreſt, and conduct into the ports of the colony, the American veſſels deſtined for the Engliſh ports, or which ſhall come from the ſaid ports.

The veſſels already taken, or thoſe that may be hereafter, ſhall remain in the ports of the colony until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered.

At the Cape, the 7th Fremaire, in the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Signed in the proceedings of the commiſſion, Leblanc, preſident; Sonthonax, Raimond, commiſſaries.

A true copy,

PASCAL, Secretary General of the commiſſion.

January 18.

The day before Capt. Marſhall, who arrived on Sunday laſt, left Port-au-Prince, a government cutter arrived there in 28 days from England. She brought accounts of Admiral Thompſon having ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, with five ſail of the line, and General Abercrombie on board. Nothing farther had tranſpired. An 18 gun brig belonging to Gaudaloupe, had been captured by the Britiſh fleet, and a frigate that was in company with her was drove aſhore.

PETERSBURG, *Jan. 27.*

By the brig Minerva, Capt. Pickard, arrived at Norfolk, in 14 days from Turks Iſland, we learn, that a ſmall French privateer captured a large copper bottom ſhip, with 400 hogſheads of ſugar from Martinique, and carried her into 'Statia. That about the 2d of December, a Britiſh 64, two frigates and an armed brig went into 'Statia road, for the purpoſe of cutting out the prize ſhip and a French ſloop of war. That on entering the Road, they ran an American ſloop down loaded with rice, while at anchor; the mate and all hands were drowned. The captain very fortunately was on ſhore. They then began to cannonade the town and ſhipping which was warmly returned by the caſtle, and laſted two hours, after which they bore away and put to ſea. The only damage they had done on ſhore, was wounding a horſe, killing the commiſſary's dog and breaking a plate.

I wiſh to RENT,

The HOUSES and LOTS,

I now occupy—allowance will be made for repairs.

S. DAVIES.

January 8, 1797.

Petersburg Theatre.

This EVENING, *Jan.* 27, 1797.
Will be PERFORMED,
A COMEDY, called
WILD OATS;
OR,
The Strolling Gentleman.
To which will be added a FARCE, called
LOVE A-LA-MODE;
OR,
The Humours of the Turf.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin precisely at Six.

☞ The Subscribers are respectfully informed, their tickets will be delivered at the Printing-Office, between the Hours of Ten and Three o'Clock on the Days of Performance.

☞ No People of Colour admitted in the BOXES.

Vivat Respublica.

[illegible]

N. & J. [illegible]PTS,
Have just received,
A CARGO of Turks Island and Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Also a fresh assortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURGS, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Coarse SHOES in Barrels, New-England RUM, in Hogsheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be sold very low, for Cash or Tobacco.

Petersburg, January 26, 1796.

EXETER-MILLS, January 20, 1796.

THE Co-partnership of HYDE and LESTER, at Exeter Mills, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims on said concern will apply to William Hyde for payment, who has the books and papers for that purpose—and those indebted will please make payment to him, who alone is authorised to grant discharges.

WILLIAM HYDE.
BRYAN W. LESTER.

The business will in future be carried on at this place and at Claiborne's Mill under the firm of HYDE, & Co. 3p

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Petersburg, January 25, 1797.

THE subscriber intending to leave Petersburg about the first of April, proposes selling off all his Merchandize, consisting of Dry Goods, West-India Goods, and a few articles in the Grocery line—also all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will commence on the first day of March next, at his Store on Bollingbrook street, opposite the Printing-Office—A credit of thirty days will be allowed for all sums of five pounds and upwards.—In the mean time he will dispose of the Goods on very low terms; those inclined to purchase will meet with great bargains.

3 JOSEPH BUTLER.

Petersburg, January 25, 1797.

CAME to my house on Tuesday the 24th instant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, who endeavours to pass for a free woman by the name of Nancy Carter—she is of a dark complexion, has thick lips, and appears to be about 18 years of age, and says that she is from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The above Negro Woman answers exactly the description of a Negro Woman advertised in the Petersburg papers as a runaway, belonging to a certain John Barnett, of Prince Edward county. The owner may apply at the Printing Office, or to the subscriber.

6 JAMES BLACKLEY.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Chatham county, on Haw river, consisting of 450 acres of land, finely timbered and watered, with a good house, and out-house, stable, and a good flat at a valuable ferry, commonly called Clark's Ferry, on the main road from Fayetteville to Hillsborough. It has a natural fine Mill seat, the race about half done, the dam and floodgate finished, timber for the saw mill is hewed and at the spot, some of the grist mill timber is got, and 20 thousand bricks at the place; the neighbourhood is a plentiful wheat country, where a good mill is absolutely wanting, as the Creek mills in a dry season cannot grind, neither do they grind first quality flour, and no opposition on the river within 16 miles—it is also a good situation for a distillery—much more could be said with regard to its favourable situation for a mill.—A credit will be given—for particulars apply to William Gray, of Petersburg, Virginia, or

H. LEWIS LUTTERLOH.

Chatham county. (N. C.) Jan. 20, 1797.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

Of a Superior Quality, just come to Hand,

And for Sale by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Petersburg, Jan. 20, 1797.

31

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

G O O D S,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward M[illegible]ts.—Also a large and [illegible] assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their Store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.	Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Fresh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.	Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in setts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheese, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Mecklenburg County,
October, Quarterly Court, 1796.

John Marshall, Plaintiff.
Against
Richard Baskervill, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which said Henry and Francis are sons of Henry Moody, deceased, Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife, Abraham Beufort and Mary his wife, which said Phebe Campbell and Mary Beufort are daughters of the said Henry Moody, deceased, Elizabeth Beufort Moody and P. Moody infants, and daughters of William Moody, deceased, who was also son of Henry Moody deceased. Defendants. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife—Abraham Beufort, and Mary his wife, —Elizabeth Beufort Moody,—and P Moody,—not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. Cur.

C. Massenburg,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for past favours. Being anxious of settling his accounts up to the last year, earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Those concerned will see the necessity of this measure, as the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

Massenburg & Massenburg,
at GALEN'S HEAD,
Cross Street,

Where they have for sale a general assortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Also Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spanish Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the best RED and PALE BARK, that will be sold low by the 100 weight.

Petersburg, January 18, 1797.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, the 9th instant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occasions him to hop considerably, wears his hair sometimes tied behind, was raised in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's business, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and striped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go southwardly.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said lad and secure him in any jail so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said lad at their peril.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own accord, all his past conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Petersburg, January 16, 1797.

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peal,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Carraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds, &c.

W. *MOORE,*

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE *and* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms;—

A L S O,

DYES.
Hatters's Bow-strings,
Aqua Fortes,
Verdigrease,
Oil of Vitriol,
Quicksilver,
Red Tartar,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Crucibles,
Pumice-Stone,
Borax,
Spanish Annatto, &c.

PERFUMERY.
Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
Windsor Soap,
Wash Balls,

POMATUM.
Lilly, Cowslip, Marrow, Citron, and fine scented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF
Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Musk,
Thyme,
Rosemary,
Rhodium.

Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines.
Nipple Pipes & Glasses,
Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnels,
Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glass and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elastic Steel Trusses,
Patent Buff Ball,
Plush Brushes for ditto,
Sealing Wax Red and Black,
Wafers,
Castile Soap white and mixed,
Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 15s. to 42s.
Camel Hair Pencils,
Indian Rubber,
Gold Leaf,
Tooth Brushes,
Court Plaister,
Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.
Red and White Lead,
Vermillion,
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Prussian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
Stone Oaker,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell Lac,
Spt. Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.
Surgeons Needles,
Tooth Instruments,
Cupping Instruments,
Pocket ditto,
Cases of Scalpels,
Spring Lancets in Morocco Cases,
Common Lancets.

Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

A L S O,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

J. & E. Newcomb,

HAVE just received, and now for sale, at their Store in Bollingbrook street, a compleat assortment of BLANK BOOKS, Bibles and Testaments, Primmers, Political Censor for September 1796, Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine, Pill for Porcupine, Answer to Paine's Rights of Man—also Ink powder, Ink stands, Slates and Slate Pencils, Dutch Quills, Columbia Playing Cards, a few hickory Walking Canes, and Oil Cloth Hat Covers—With an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES—All of which will be sold very low, wholesale and retail, for cash or produce.

Petersburg, January 19, 1797.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue-Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

January 20, 1797.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, a Mulatto Women named LETTY, rather tall, well made, about 30 years old, and has a bushy head of hair. I lately purchased her of Doctor Manlove. She had a variety of clothes, and among them a suit of common printed cotton, a blue jacket, and brown stuff quilt. I expect she is now loitering about this town, or at Mr L. Meffurier's Mills. I will give Two Dollars for her if taken within the corporation, and Four Dollars if taken out of town, on her being delivered to me living in Blandford.

JOSEPH COOPER.

The Subscriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796, (tf)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Russell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other specialties, belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other specialties belonging to the said Company:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-standing debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunswick county, Nov. 16, 1796. tf

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceased, and immediately opposite Halliday and Stoke's store, in Old-Street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as must render them an object to those, who conceive it their interest to purchase with cash.

N. B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Petersburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (tf)

The Co-partnership of

WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

IT is earnestly requested that all those indebted to said concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the same.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

ALSO it is requested, that those who are still owing balances for transactions previous to the 1st. September 1791, *in my own name*, may pay them to Mr. FRANCIS H. IRBY, to whom I have given full power to receive and grant discharges for the same, otherwise suits will be indiscriminately brought.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Memoirs on General Wayne.

Anthony Wayne, late Major General in the army of the United States, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1745. His grand father bore a captain's commission at the battle of Boyne, under King William, and was distinguished for his attachment to the principles of liberty. The General's father was a respectable farmer, and served for many years as a representative for the county of Chester in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania before the revolution. His son succeeded him as representative for the County in 1773. In this eventful year, he began his career as a patriot, and friend of the rights of man. He took an active part in all the measures of the Assembly for that year which were opposed to the claims of Great Britain, and in connection with John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, Charles Thompson, and a few other gentlemen, prepared the way for the decided and useful part which Pennsylvania afterwards took in the American revolution.

In the year 1775 he quitted the councils of his country, for the field. He entered the army of the United States as a colonel. His name recruited a regiment in a few weeks in his native county. In the close of this year, he accompanied General Thompson in Canada. Here he was soon led into action. In the defeat of Gen. Thompson, he behaved with great bravery, and was singularly useful in saving a large body of the army, by the judicious manner in which he conducted their retreat after the General was made prisoner. In this battle the General, then Col. Wayne, received a flesh wound in his leg.—In the campaign of 1776, he served under Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga. Gen. Gates esteemed him highly, not only for his courage, or other military talents, but for his knowledge as an engineer. It was said of him, that his eye was nearly equal to a measure, in judging of heights and distances, a talent this of incalculable consequence in an officer. At the close of this campaign he was created a Brigadier General.

He bore an active part in the campaign of 1777. He fought at Brandywine, and for a long time retarded the progress of the British army in crossing Chad's ford. He fought at Germantown, and at the Paoli, on the Lancaster road. In the last of these battles (where he had a separate command) and in which he was defeated;—his coolness and intrepidity in the midst of a most bloody scene, finally sustained his character above censure, and added credit to the American arms.

In 1778 he shared in the honor of the victories over the British army at Monmouth. In the same year he distinguished himself by a bold attack upon a block-house on the North River. It was rendered unsuccessful according to the account given of it by General Washington in his letter to Congress, only by the intemperate valor of his troops.

In 1779, he distinguished himself by surprising and storming Stony Point.—In effecting this business, he marched several miles through a deep morass in the middle of the night. In the attack upon the fort, he was struckdown, by a ball which grazed his head. It was expected that he was killed; but he soon rose so as to rest on one knee. Feeling his situation, and believing his wound to be mortal, he cried out to one of his Aids, "Carry me forward, and let me die in the fort" When he entered it, he gave orders to stop the effusion of blood by the sword, and to make the garrison prisoners of war. —This humane command was the more generous as the garrison consisted of some of the troops who had used the bayonet without mercy, at the Paoli.

In the year 1781, he bore an active part in the campaign which reduced the army of Lord Cornwallis to the necessity of surrendering prisoners of war. After this event he was sent by General Washington, to conduct the war in the State of Georgia. Here his prudence, courage, and military skill were amply tried. He contended with equal success with British soldiers, Indian savages, and American traitors. In a short time, he established peace and liberty in that once distracted state. As a reward for his eminent services, the legislature of Georgia presented him with a valuable farm.

Upon the return of peace he retired to private pursuits. In 1787 he subscribed as a member of the Pennsylvania convention the instrument which declared the present Federal Constitution of the United States to be part of the supreme law of the land.

In the year 1792, he accepted of the command of the American army, to be employed against the the Indians, who for several years had carried on a successful and desolating war upon the frontiers of the United States. In this situation his military genious broke forth with accumulated lustre. He disciplined and created an army, and by uniting in his system of tactics Indian stratagems with civilized bravery, he led on his troops to victory over numerous and confederated tribes, and thereby gave peace in a single day to the United States.

He died of an acute disease, at Presqu'isle, in the service of his country, on the 15th of December, 1796

Reader! whoever thou art, remember that the man whose name is hereby revived in the public mind, was thy friend. He endured hunger, cold, pain, watchfulness and fatigue, and he fought and bled, that thou mightest enjoy Liberty and Indepen dence. He died in a hut in the wilderness, remote from his friends, that his countrymen might enjoy in safety beneath domestic shades, and in cultivated society, the peaceable fruits of their labours. Travaler! whoever thou art, that shall visit the shores of the lake, on which his body is enterred, stop, and drop a tear in behalf of his country, over his grave. Plant near it a willow, which shall convey it the dew of Heaven, and cut upon its bark in letters that shall grow with time, the name of WAYNE, with the precious epithets, of *PATRIOT, HERO,* and *FRIEND.*

HAMBURGH, Nov. 5.

Letter from Italy, October 22.

The following is the letter which the King of Naples sent to the Marquis del Vasto, who thereupon departed to Rome as an extraordinary massenger and concluded there a treaty offensive and defensive between Naples and the Pope:

In a letter from your holiness I am informed that you are resolved to reject the unjust and impious conditions of the French—Therefore you desire of me speedy assistance. Although this is against my first plan, yet I have had no objection to give my consent to it, because it has a connection with the holy religion to which I was always with my whole heart devoted. As you desire of me a person of whom you can take counsel respecting our common affairs, I have appointed the marquis del Vasto; to depart immediately to take great care for the honor of GOD and the Holy Church, and the best means of the states for the quietness of my subjects, who daily give such new proofs of their faithfulness and devotion.

From the Camp of Germano.

FERDINAND, King.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A beautiful GREY,

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Greensville county, 45 miles from Petersburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Season, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money must be paid at the stable door, and the Five Guineas may be discharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1st day of August, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been so often published, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greensville, January 23, 1797. eotf

Dinwiddie, January 14, 1797.

ALL those that still stand indebted to John Tabb, surviving partner of William Watkins, & Co. either by bond or other specialty, are requested to come forward and discharge the same—those that will amicably adjust their accounts, will be indulged, otherwise suits will be brought without discrimination.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Agent
for John Tabb, surviving partner
of William Watkins, & Co.

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Petersburg, January 17, 1797.

THOSE indebted to the concern of BAIRD & HALDANE, having experienced every indulgence which can be allowed, will take notice, that on the 15th February next ensuing, I shall put their Bonds, Notes, &c. in the hands of an attorney, to commence suits indiscriminately against all such as fail paying their respective balances by that time.

JOHN D HALDANE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the estate of JEREMIAH OVERBY, deceased, on bond, are requested to come forward and discharge them—the bonds are lodged in the hands of Mr. George Hay, who will receive payment. If they are not paid between this and March Dinwiddie court, suits will be brought on them, returnable to that court.

ARMISTEAD DAVES, Adm'r.

January 13, 1797. (3)

Prince George, Jan. 12, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from taking an assignment bond executed by him to Archibald Robertson, administrator of Joshua Poythress, deceased, as he considers the same as already discharged.

g* THEODORICK MORISON.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by

ROBERT MOORE.

etersburg, January 17, 1797.

KENTUCKY LANDS.

SOME very valuable Green river Lands, lying on Rough creek, and Mulberry run, a branch thereof, together with some Military Lands, of first quality, on Little Barren, for sale or exchange—Part cash, and the balance in property or good bonds, will be received. Apply to Mr. Daniel Dodson, High street, Petersburg.

October 10, 1796. eotf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d instant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old last spring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, shod all round; he trots, paces and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white spot on him, and that is on his near shoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horse, and no questions asked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, when he was on to the northward in August last,

MURRAY,

a dark Mulatto man, from 30 to 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; the above reward will be given on his commitment to jail, or on delivery to me.

JAMES MARSH.

Petersburg, January 3, 1797.

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouse, with two small houses adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber,

GEORGE WILSON.

Petersburg, December 1796.

December 20, 1796.

THE administration of James Belches, having been abolished and made void, by the order of the General Court last sitting, and granted to Matthew M. Claiborne—it is earnestly requested, that all who may have demands will make them known, and bring forward their claims; those indebted will please make payment.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Adm'or of Charles Harrison, sen. dec'd.

FIFTY Dollars reward for CESAR, a fellow 35 years old—Twenty Dollars reward for MANSFIELD, a lad of about 18—Six Dollars for RACHAEL, a girl about 16 or 17—Twenty Dollars for WILLIAM, a hopping fellow, about 40.

The above Negroes, belonging to the estate of General Charles Harrison, have made their escape from the subscriber, who is the Administrator. Cesar I conclude will make for Suffolk or Norfolk, and will I suppose get on board some vessel [illegible] trim fellow, black complexion

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THE [illegible] agent of an administration committed to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant
of the Town of Petersburg.

At a Quarterly Session Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, administrator of James Corran, deceased, which administrator is assignee of Lewis Burwell, surviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceased, Complainants,
Against
John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the said John Barry, and Daniel Robertson. Defendants. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on or before the second Thursday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Gazette, either in Richmond or Petersburg for two months successively, and published at the court-house door of the county aforesaid.

A Copy,

Teste THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indispensibly requisite, that the business carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, and John Baird jun. and Co. should be closed; those who are indebted, are once more requested to come forward and settle, or pay off their respective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will settle and receive payments.—Those who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will please take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unless they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-house which commands a beautiful view of the river and street, with all necessary out houses, and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 16 acres—entry will be given at Christmas.

I will also rent the store in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weisiger, it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on business, and has good lumber houses; possession may be had immediately.

I will dispose of an elegant new chariot, built under my own eye—the springs, axle-trees and iron work, with handsome harness for four horses, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and security.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greencroft, Nov. 28, 1796.

TO RENT,

Until the first of October, 1797.

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.